including structure and materials; and (4) instruments, meteorology, and navigation. It would follow, therefore, that certain of the professors or lecturers in each of these subjects will discharge double responsibilities (*a*) as members of the staff of the Imperial College and (*b*) as officers of the research organisation directed by the Aeronautical Research Committee.

The Interim and Final Reports of Special Committee No. 5 of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee contain much valuable information as to the organisation of teaching and research. One factor of importance which they emphasise is the need for a trained staff to act as a clearing-house for the co-ordination and dissemination of aeronautical knowledge in all its aspects. The Central School of Aeronautics should, in our view, serve this purpose.

The functions of the teaching staff of the School may be stated under four distinct, though closely related, purposes:—(*a*) To study, co-ordinate, summarise, apply, and extend the knowledge derived from the experimental work carried out by the individual workers at various experimental stations in this country and abroad. (*b*) To stimulate research by indicating what information is most urgently required and what line of attack is likely to prove most profitable. (*c*) To guide and encourage research by constructive criticism based on a careful study of past and current work in this country and abroad. (*d*) To impart this knowledge by personal teaching to a limited number of post-graduate students.

A similar clearing-house for current knowledge would be of value in any science, but for aeronautics it is, for the present, essential; for whereas in older sciences—physics, for instance—the bulk of the experimental data has, throughout the course of generations, crystallised into well-defined laws which form a framework ready to receive any new facts and a criterion by which their accuracy can be estimated, in aeronautics the facts are the result of the work of the last five or ten years, and the framework uniting them exists only in the minds of the few men who have been personally connected with the process of development.

Before the war the total available knowledge was small, and it was possible for the members of the Advisory Committee to keep all the facts in mind while devoting most of their time to other duties. They then provided the necessary co-ordinating factor. This is no longer possible, and the function could best be discharged by the staff of the School working under their director with the view of co-ordinating and making available all the knowledge in each branch of the work as existing at the moment.

For these reasons it is essential that the permanent staff of the Central School should be adequate both in numbers and in range of experience to the duties outlined above.

The subject of meteorology, including with it training in navigation and the use of instruments employed in flight, is one of great importance. The position, however, of the teacher of this subject must depend on the action taken with regard to research and inquiry into meteorological science generally. We have made provision in the estimates for a teacher in meteorological subjects closely connected with aeronautics who should combine this work with research at one of the experimental stations. His work would be brought into connection with the central meteorological establishment. We would add that, quite apart from the other interests concerned, we feel it our duty to press for the establishment of a properly equipped centre of teaching in this subject, the need for which has been felt for some years and is now acute.

Notes.

BY a majority of seventy-five in a House of close on eight hundred Oxford has decided, for good or ill, that the Greek language shall no longer be a compulsory study for any of her *alumni*. In favour of the statute embodying this policy, which came before a full meeting of Convocation on March 2, speeches were delivered by Mr. C. Bailey, of Balliol College, Dr. Farnell, Rector of Exeter College, and Dr. David, Headmaster of Rugby. The opposition was undertaken by Mr. R. W. Livingstone, of Corpus, Mr. R. Carter, Headmaster of Bedford Grammar School, and Mr. John Murray, M.P., of Christ Church. The issue before Convocation was, perhaps, not quite so clear as it might have been; for it is probable that many voters thought that the rejection of the statute would have meant the perpetuation of the old form of Responsions, an examination which is allowed on all hands to be in need of radical reform. There is no doubt that in any case, whether the statute passed or was rejected, no attempt would have been made by the advocates of Greek in Responsions to make that language compulsory for passmen or for honours candidates in science or mathematics. But the feeling against compulsory Greek in any circumstances prevailed with the majority of voters, and Oxford has distinctly and definitely decided that, so far as she is concerned, the Greek language, however desirable as a study for specialists, is no longer to be considered a necessary element in a general education. The present vote may be taken as the final settlement of a keenly debated and long-protracted controversy.

THE council of the Royal Society has decided to recommend for election into the fellowship of the society the following fifteen from the list of candidates:—Dr. Edward Frankland Armstrong, Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose, Dr. Robert Broom, Prof. Edward Provan Cathcart, Mr. Alfred Chaston Chapman, Dr. Arthur Price Chattock, Mr. Arthur William Hill, Dr. Cargill Gilston Knott, Prof. Frederick Alexander Lindemann, Dr. Francis Hugh Adam Marshall, Dr. Thomas Ralph Merton, Dr. Robert Cyril Layton Perkins, Prof. Henry Crozier Plummer, Prof. Robert Robinson, and Prof. John William Watson Stephens.

THE KING has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Auckland C. Geddes, K.C.B., President of the Board of Trade, as his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Washington. Sir Auckland Geddes was formerly demonstrator and assistant professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh; professor of anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; and late professor of anatomy, McGill University, Montreal. A year ago he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Peterson as principal of McGill University, and he has now cabled his resignation of this post.

DURING the war little was heard of wireless telegraphy except that its use by unauthorised persons was entirely prohibited, but a great deal of pioneering research in the development of new methods and the perfection of old was carried out. The oscillation valve in particular came to its own as a wave generator, an amplifier, and a detector, and wireless telephony passed from its experimental to its practical stages. The human voice is now heard across the Atlantic and from aeroplane to aeroplane. Notable advances have also been made in long-distance wireless telegraphy, especially in the directions of increased speed of transmission and carrying capacity of installations. It is mainly due to these improvements that, as announced in the *Times* of March 2, it has now been found possible to accept commercial messages to America at rates lower than the ordinary cable rates by as much as 4*d.* per word. A service on these lines was inaugurated on Monday last between the high-power Marconi station at Carnarvon and Belmar (New Jersey). High-speed automatic transmitters are employed, and the installation is duplexed so that messages can pass simultaneously in both directions.

A DEPUTATION representing the British Medical Association and the British Science Guild waited upon Mr. Balfour at the Privy Council Office on Tuesday, March 2, to urge that a sum of about 20,000*l.* should be set aside annually for the purpose of awards for medical discovery on the lines suggested in the report of the joint committee of the two bodies published in NATURE of January 8 (p. 488). The deputation was introduced by Sir Watson Cheyne, and its views were put forward by Sir Clifford Allbutt and Sir Richard Gregory. In 1802 the House of Commons voted Jenner a grant of 10,000*l.* in recognition of the national value of vaccination, and five years later made him a further grant of 20,000*l.* The proposal is that this precedent should be made the basis of an established system of awards for medical and scientific discoveries as just compensation for financial sacrifice commonly involved in producing them. The Medical Research Committee and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have funds from which grants are made to assist research, but they cannot offer reward or even recompense to the investigator who makes a notable discovery with or without any such aid. Organised work on particular problems is necessary, but its character is different from that of the creative genius, who must be left free to follow his own course wherever it may lead. Devotion to such research ought not to signify ultimate pecuniary loss when the results achieved contribute substantially to human welfare and progress, and a modern State may well accept the obligation to make reasonable provision for those who have thus enriched it. Mr. Balfour expressed himself in full sympathy with these views, and promised to put them before the Prime Minister, who, he reminded the deputation, had always been ready to give practical support to scientific work and to show his appreciation of its essential value in national life.

MUCH regret will be felt at the failure of the *Times* aeroplane, with Dr. Chalmers Mitchell as scientific observer, to complete the flight from Cairo to the Cape. On Friday last, February 27, a forced descent at Tabora, in the Tanganyika territory, due to the failure of one of the engines, damaged the machine beyond repair, and further flight with it has had to be abandoned. Fortunately, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell and his companions are safe, though two of them are hurt. Misfortune has followed the attempt from the beginning, owing chiefly to engine trouble. On February 20, soon after starting from Mongala, the starboard magneto cut out, and the aeroplane had to return there. Leaving later the same day, an unintended descent was necessary at Nimule, at the head of the Nile rapids. Then followed two comparatively short flights to Jinja, where the Nile leaves the Victoria Nyanza, and past the archipelago in the north-eastern part of the lake to Kisumu. The visit to Jinja probably enabled Dr. Chalmers Mitchell to settle the question whether the Ripon Falls, where the Nile discharges from the Victoria Nyanza, are due to a dyke of igneous rock, as has been often asserted, or to a hard band of gneiss. The next stage of the journey from Kisumu to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika was known to present new difficulties, but if these had been surmounted the rest of the route would have been near railways, along which there would be better facilities for repairs than between Khartum and the Victoria Nyanza. It is very disappointing that the disaster should have happened after the worst part of the journey had been traversed, yet we are confident that the observations made by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell in the course of his flight will abundantly justify the scientific purpose he had in mind in taking part in it.

WE much regret to see in the *Daily Express* of March 2 the announcement that Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist, has died in Ottawa.

THE New York correspondent of the *Times* reports that Major R. W. Schroeder, chief test pilot at Dayton (Ohio), on February 27 ascended to the record height of 36,020 ft. (nearly seven miles) in an attempt to attain a height of 40,000 ft. At the former height the oxygen supply ceased to flow, and Major Schroeder fainted. He raised his goggles to see if the emergency supply was working. "All at once," he says, "it seemed as though a terrific explosion had taken place inside my head. My eyes hurt terribly. I could not open them. I seemed to be peeping through a crack. There was a tremendous rush of air, and I seemed to be falling. . . . I do not remember landing."

THE news of the death of the Rev. Watson Failes has been received with deep regret by Old Westminsters and many former colleagues who remember him with affection. Mr. Failes was a mathematical scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated as nineteenth Wrangler in the year 1871. He was assistant master at Bromsgrove in 1874 and 1875, and at Dulwich from 1875 to 1877. In 1877 he went to Westminster School, where he remained for thirty years. On the retirement of Mr. Cheyne and Mr. Jones he became senior mathematical master, and in 1897 he became master of Rigauds. Mr. Failes was an enthusiastic and stimulating teacher; his own solutions, especially of purely geometrical problems, were models of lightness and elegance. He was the author of "Solutions of Jones and Cheyne's 'Algebraical Exercises.'"

A GROUP of American botanical institutions and individuals has arranged through the Smithsonian Institution for the continuation of the lease of the Cinchona Station in Jamaica. Both British and American botanists are welcomed at Cinchona. Any British workers desiring to use the station should apply direct to the Jamaican Government. Local information could be obtained from Mr. William Harris, the Government Botanist, at Hope Gardens, Kingston, Jamaica. The opportunity of studying the peculiarly rich flora of the mountain forests is exceptionally good, while the station itself provides laboratory space. Not the least advantage to British students would be the intercourse with American students and the interchange of ideas which would naturally follow. The arrangements for American students are in the hands of a committee consisting of Dr. Britton and Profs. Coulter and Duncan Johnson.

THORSTEN NORDENFELT, whose death at Stockholm was recently announced, was best known as the inventor of the gun which bears his name and as the builder of a submarine. Gatling, Gardner, Hotchkiss, and Nordenfelt all achieved success with their machine-guns, but the greatest advance was made by Maxim, who first used the force of the recoil to work the mechanism. In the Nordenfelt gun the barrels were placed side by side horizontally, the firing mechanism being actuated by a lever moved to and fro by the gunner. A series of trials carried out at Portsmouth in 1880 led to the use of the Nordenfelt gun in H.M. ships for defence against torpedo-boats. In 1883 Nordenfelt constructed a submarine of about 60 tons displacement. The propelling machinery consisted of a compound surface-condensing steam-engine of about 100 h.p., the surface speed being nine knots. Steam generated while on the surface could be stored, and this was used for running short distances when the boat was submerged. The crew consisted of three men, and the boat carried Whitehead torpedoes. It was, however, as the inventor of the gun bearing his name that Nordenfelt was best known in this country, and the firm formed for the manufacture of the gun became amalgamated with the Maxim Co., and now forms part of the Vickers Co.

WE regret to see the announcement of the death of Mr. C. D. Leslie at Fortuna, Transvaal, as the result of a railway collision. Mr. Leslie was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1871, and was educated at Fortrose Academy and George Watson College, Edinburgh. In 1889 he went to South Africa to take up a position with the Natal Civil Service, and six years later he left Natal to try his fortunes on the Rand. Here he acquired his practical knowledge of mining by working side by side with the miners, and his early experience gave him a great insight into underground working conditions and a profound knowledge of the miners. His first position on the Rand was that of contractor to one of the mines of the Central Mining group, after which he joined the Consolidated Gold Fields group, and became manager of the Jupiter, Nigel Deep, and Simmer and Jack Proprietary Mines, where his organising powers and general mining knowledge, gained in his early mining training, fitted him for the position which he ultimately held as consulting mining engineer to the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. During the time that Mr. Leslie held this position he interested himself considerably in improving general mining conditions, being, amongst other things, prominent in the organisation of the early trials on drill steels, and the interest he took in the mining industry was exemplified by the able address he made during his period as president of the South African Association of Engineers and by the scientific movement he initiated in 1916 to develop the industries of South Africa.

AT the forty-second annual general meeting of the Institute of Chemistry, held on March 1, Sir Robert Robertson, vice-president, occupied the chair in the place of Sir Herbert Jackson, the president, who was absent through illness. In moving the adoption of the report of council, Sir Robert read the president's address, in which reference was made to the position of professional men under prevailing economic conditions. The situation is far more promising than at the time of the armistice; more than 530 chemists whose names had been on the appointments register have now no further need of this assistance. The roll of the institute is steadily increasing, numbering nearly three thousand fellows and associates and more than five hundred registered students. The council has taken up the question of securing representation of chemistry in the Ministry of Health, with the satisfaction of seeing Sir William Tilden appointed a member of the Council of Medical and Allied Services, and Dr. J. F. Tocher Chemist to the Scottish Board of Health. Jointly with the Institute of Metals, a committee is engaged on questions affecting the status and organisation of chemists and metallurgists with the Navy, Army, and Air Force. The officers and members of council for the year 1920–21 were elected as follows:—*President:* Sir Herbert Jackson. *Vice-Presidents:* H. Ballantyne, Sir J. J. Dobbie, E. M. Hawkins, G. T. Morgan, Sir Robert Robertson, and G. Stubbs. *Hon. Treasurer:* E. W. Voelcker. *Members of Council:* W. E. Adeney, W. Bacon, E. C. C. Baly, O. L. Brady, F. H. Carr, A. Chaston Chapman, A. Cottrell, A. C. Cumming, J. T. Dunn, L. Eynon, A. Findlay, G. W. Gray, F. W. Harbord, C. A. Hill, P. H. Kirkaldy, J. H. Lester, W. Macnab, S. E. Melling, G. W. Monier-Williams, A. More, F. Mollwo Perkin, G. H. Perry, B. D. Porritt, F. M. Potter, J. Rogers, E. W. Smith, and W. M. G. Young.

AN important scheme for the co-ordination of the Health Department of Glasgow has been adopted by the City Council. Dr. A. K. Chalmers, the Medical Officer of Health, will be the head of an enlarged health department, which will now include the sanitary inspector, the veterinary surgeon, and the bacteriologist, each of whom until now has been head of a separate department and largely independent of the others. It can scarcely be doubted that this arrangement will conduce to efficiency and economy.

THE first of three Chadwick public lectures on "Military Hygiene in Peace and War" will be delivered by Gen. Sir John Goodwin, Director of the Army Medical Department, on Monday next, March 8, at 5.15 p.m., in the lecture-room, Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Immediately preceding the lecture Chadwick gold medals and prizes for services in promoting the health of the men of the Navy and Army will be presented to Surg.-Comdr. E. L. Atkinson, R.N., and Brig.-Gen. W. W. O. Beveridge, A.M.S.

AN extremely interesting account of the nesting habits of the storm-petrel by Mr. Audrey Gordon appears in *British Birds* for February. The author's notes were made during a brief stay on one of the smaller islands of the Inner Hebrides. Of the courting habits of this bird nothing is known, but the author believes that certain weird noises uttered while on the wing during dark and stormy nights or when the nights were misty are to be regarded as part of the courtship performances of the males. During this time the birds would seem to be circling round the nesting area at a great pace, like nocturnal swifts. While this is going on an incessant "purring" can be heard from the birds, which were probably the females, ensconced in rocky crevices. Mention is made of the bare patch on the crown of the nestling. This deserves closer investigation. It is found also in the young ostrich and in the nestling of the great crested grebe, where it takes the form of a vermilion heart-shaped prominence.

IN the Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya (vol. vii.), Mr. T. Petch continues the publication of his work on the fungi of Ceylon. "Revisions of Ceylon Fungi," part vi., embodies a critical examination of a large number of species and the correlation of the specimens in the original collections of Thwaites in Ceylon with those sent by Thwaites to Berkeley and Broome, now at Kew and the British Museum respectively, from which the species were described. Incidentally, an interesting question arises as to which series is to be regarded as containing the type-specimens. A second paper, "*Gasteromycetae zeylanicae*," contains a list of these larger fungi, including those originally recorded by Berkeley and Broome, as well as more recent additions. A full account of one of these, a remarkable phalloid form, which the author has studied in detail, appears in the Transactions of the British Mycological Society (vol. vi., part ii.), where it is described as the type of a new genus, Pharus.

THE Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya (vol. vi., part iv.), contains an account, by Mr. G. Bryce, of the structure and development of the small woody "burrs" or "nodules" which are found in the cortex of the rubber-tree, *Hevea brasiliensis*. The nodules increase from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg, and may sometimes produce large sheets of woody tissue. As they grow larger the stem becomes gnarled and warted, the cortex cracks and latex oozes out, and the tree becomes useless for tapping. These nodules occur only on trees which have been tapped, and appear to be the result of physiological changes, the nature and cause of which are at present unknown, in the contents of the latex-vessels. They are formed round altered latex-vessels or round lesions or areas in the cortex into which latex has oozed and coagulated. The tendency to nodule formation appears to be confined to certain predisposed individual trees, and this abnormal condition is apparently not infectious. The nodules in Hevea are somewhat similar in structure to the isolated woody nodules which occur in the cortex of beech, pear, and apple. They consist of a central dark brown core, appearing as a point or line, of cortical elements, surrounded by a zone of wood derived from cambium and forming the bulk of the nodule. They are quite distinct from the globular woody shoots, such as are well known in beech, and are formed by the subsequent growth of dormant buds which have lost their original connection with the woody cylinder of the stem. These occur in both tapped and untapped trees of Hevea, but never form large masses of woody tissue as do the nodules.

A CATALOGUE of meteorological instruments has just been issued by Messrs. C. F. Casella and Co., Ltd., of Westminster. It is interesting to see the return of prewar activity in this direction; necessarily a largely increased cost has occurred in the manufacture of the instruments, ranging from 33 to 75 per cent. Full details are given of the respective instruments, and there is much information as to the placing and the exposure required by meteorologists to render the observations of scientific value. Many may require the instruments only for casual use, but occasions will occur when the observations may be of real value to meteorologists. The catalogue gives a large range of choice with regard to price, and without doubt even the cheaper instruments noted are trustworthy. From a scientific point of view a mercurial barometer should be preferred to an aneroid. In the class of thermometers, perhaps a Six's maximum and minimum thermometer should be less preferable than the more ordinary maximum and minimum thermometers; experience has proved it to be more liable to get out of order. Referring to terrestrial radiation thermometers, it is recommended that the instrument should be placed at a height of about 2 in. above short grass; to fall into line with the recommendations of the Meteorological Office, the bulb of the thermometer should just touch the blades of short grass. Good illustrations are given of the various self-registering instruments, and the catalogue affords an easy means of selecting an outfit for all meteorological purposes.

IN the December, 1919, issue of *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity* the editor, Dr. L. A. Bauer, directs attention to the difficulties raised by the directors of magnetic and electrical observatories who do not carry out the decisions as to the observations and their reduction arrived at after adequate discussion at meetings of the International Commission on Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity. Although at the Innsbruck meeting of the Commission in 1905 it was resolved without any dissentient that future tabulation of the magnetic elements should be in Greenwich time, no British observatory outside Great Britain has carried out the decision. With the view of securing uniformity, Dr. Bauer invites discussion of the following questions: Shall Greenwich time or the nearest standard meridian time be used for the magnetic records? Shall the mean value of an element be taken from a full hour to the next or from a half-hour to the next half-hour?

AT the meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society on February 24 a discussion on "Lighting Conditions in Mines, with Special Reference to the Eyesight of Miners," was opened by Dr. T. Lister Llewellyn, a considerable number of members of the Council of British Ophthalmologists and of the Ophthalmological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine being present. The introductory paper dealt largely with the disease of the eyes known as "miners' nystagmus," the increase in which has given much concern in recent years. The disease is common in coal-mines, but practically unknown in metalliferous mines. Dr. Llewellyn, by the aid of statistics on eyesight, supplemented by data on the actual working illumination in mines, contended that the disease was mainly due to inadequate illumination; while Dr. H. S. Elworthy adduced data to show that the colour of the reflected light, depending chiefly on the nature of the coal-surface, was also an influential factor. Medical men from various mining districts emphasised the complexity of the problem, but there was general agreement that illumination and the dark nature of the reflecting surface in coal-mines were important factors. A variety of types of miners' lamps were exhibited, and Mr. E. Fudge, secretary of the Home Office Committee on Miners' Lamps now sitting, made some remarks on possible developments. The question of whitewashing coal-surfaces in order to improve the reflection of light was also considered. At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. L. Gaster suggested a comprehensive investigation by competent photometric experts, aided by ophthalmic surgeons, in order to obtain data on a uniform basis, establish the nature of the conditions of illumination to be guarded against, and consider possibilities of meeting lighting requirements.

AN interesting paper on the theory and practice of lubrication was read by Messrs. Wells and Southcombe before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on February 2. Free fatty acids in lubricants have hitherto been judged mainly by the injurious effects which they are capable of causing. It has now been found, however, that these acids, in strictly limited amount, can greatly increase the value of mineral oils as lubricants. Tested in a Thurston friction machine under conditions of very low speed and high pressure, it was found that 0·5 per cent. of the fatty acids of rape-oil added to a mineral oil reduced the friction coefficient from 0·0066 to 0·0049, whilst nearly 60 per cent. of the same rape-oil free from acid was required to produce the same effect. It appears, therefore, that this discovery affords the means of diverting to other and more useful purposes the greater part of the saponifiable oils and fats now used for blending with mineral oils.

IN a paper read to the Institution of Petroleum Technologists on February 17, Dr. W. R. Ormandy describes a number of patents which have been taken out for mixtures intended to be used as motor fuels. Protesting against the present system, he states that patents have been granted for admixtures of bodies which every chemist knows will mix, and every engineer knows will drive an internal-combustion engine. Many of them are certainly not inventions or discoveries. Presumably the patents have been granted because the patent records of the preceding fifty years cannot show that anything of the sort has previously been patented. But it is common knowledge to those skilled in the matter that such liquids as paraffin, petrol, benzol, alcohol, ether, and acetone will mix either in any proportion or in restricted proportions; and also that by admixture, for example, of petrol with benzol a certain amount of alcohol can be caused to dissolve in the mixture which would not dissolve in the petrol alone. It is equally common knowledge to chemists and engineers that any admixture of two or more volatile fuel bodies will result in a third substance also capable of being used as a fuel. Disclaiming any intention of expressing a pronounced opinion on any of the specifications, the author regards it as prejudicial to the general interests of the community that such patents should exist, and has no doubt that they contain the seeds of many lawsuits.

WE have received from Messrs. Flatters and Garnett, Oxford Road, Manchester, their price-list of stains, chemicals, slides, cover-glasses, dissecting instruments, etc., for use in microscopical and histological work. The list of stains, which are all tested, seems fairly complete, and the solids are supplied in quantities of 2½, 5, 10, and 25 grams. With a selection of this kind to choose from, the worker in these branches of science should be independent of foreign supplies.

Messrs. Methuen and Co., Ltd., will publish shortly a translation by Mr. R. W. Lawson, of the University of Sheffield, of "The Special and the General Theory of Relativity," by Prof. Einstein. The volume is primarily intended for those who are not conversant with the mathematical analysis used in theoretical physics, the aim of the author being to give the main ideas of the theory of relativity in the clearest and simplest form.

A COURSE of lectures was delivered in the University of London in 1913 by Prof. E. Bresslau, of the University of Strassburg, and a volume based on them, bearing the title of "The Mammary Apparatus of the Mammalia in the Light of Ontogenesis and Phylogenesis," with a preface by Prof. J. P. Hill, is to be issued by *Messrs. Methuen and Co., Ltd.,* this spring. It will provide an epitome of Prof. Bresslau's investigations on the development of the milk-glands and related parts in the mammalia, and of his conclusions respecting the evolutionary history of the mammary apparatus, and be fully illustrated.